to the stigmatic surface. The flowers close entirely by nine or ten o'clock of the same day, the work of fertilization being wholly finished. Pollen-eating insects visit the flowers, but these can be kept away during the few hours of observation required, and it would be found that all the flowers had pollen on the stigmatic surfaces nevertheless.

Variation in the Sensitive Fern, Onoclea sensibilis.—Referring to some specimens on the table presented by Mr. Martindale, Mr. MEEHAN remarked that it was the variety *O. s. obtusilobata* of Gray's Manual, and afforded morphologists a rare and excellent opportunity to study the transitional stages by which the male became the fertile frond.

The resignation of Mr. Geo. W. Tryon, Jr., as Curator, was read and accepted, and the following minute ordered to be recorded :—

The Academy, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Tryon as Curator, desires to express its gratitude for the services he has long and faithfully rendered, and its sincere regret that he is unable to continue his official relations in the position which he has so efficiently filled.

JULY 25.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-five members present.

The following papers were presented for publication :—

"Report on the Hydroids collected on the Coast of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands by Wm. H. Dall, U.S. Coast Survey and party, from 1871 to 1874 inclusive." By S. F. Clarke. With an Introduction by W. H. Dall.

"Description of a Collection of Fossils made by Dr. Raimondi in Peru." By Wm. M. Gabb.

"The Rocks known as Mexican Onyx." By Mariano Barcena.

Supernumerary Anterior Extremity in a Brahmin Bull.—Dr. ALLEN presented drawings of a supernumerary anterior extremity in a Brahmin bull recently on exhibition in Philadelphia.

The deformation consists of a limb exserted from the body at the left shoulder. The extremity is apparently complete, possessing the shoulder, leg, and remaining portions of the limb.

The foot presents its palmar aspect forwards, and bears three distinct digits. The hoof upon each digit is long, compressed laterally, and slightly curved from before backwards. The central digit is the broadest, is slightly longer than either of the

others, and presents a shallow groove upon its convex surface at its base.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

At the surface answering to posterior aspect of carpus of a normal foot (but here in front) are two symmetrical corneous embossements, which may be compared to "cleets." The position of the limb, with its palmar face directed forwards, may be due to erratic rotation of the parts in embryo. Dissection would be essential to determine this point.

On a New Genus of Camelidæ.—Prof. COPE remarked that the dental formula of *Procamelus* is I. $\frac{1}{3}$; C. $\frac{1}{1}$; Pm. $\frac{4}{4}$; M. $\frac{3}{3}$. The number of teeth of the superior series anterior to the true molars being left uncertain by Dr. Leidy, he, Prof. Cope, was able to complete our knowledge of it after an examination of Colorado specimens. He ascribed three superior incisors to this genus at that time, as they are possessed by the species which he named *Procamelus heterodontus*. Having obtained in New Mexico the nearly entire cranium of the *P. occidentalis*, he found that the single lateral incisor in the existing *Camelidæ* is the only one that can be properly assigned to this genus. In this specimen, it is true, a small alveolus on one side contains a small crown of a second incisor; but on the opposite side the corresponding one is shallow and empty. As the last molar it not fully protruded, it would appear that this incisor is a temporary tooth, being shed before the maturity of the animal. It thus differs from the existing camels only in the longer persistence of these transitory incisors. The